

## CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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The Finnish republic is the first nation to be born of the war.

Mr. Eisenman seems to assume a sort of what-you-are-going-to-do-about-it attitude.

New York papers bearing date of Dec. 26, were received by The News on Jan. 7.

It is not often that a speaker has a larger audience than that of Lloyd George last Saturday.

At its leisure, congress might investigate whether the weatherman is not an ally of the Kaiser.

New York in grip of glaze storm.—Headline. Which, in vulgar parlance, means that it has been sleeting.

Gov. Catts is said to have given assurance that Florida will promptly ratify the prohibition amendment.

The Florida Times-Union suggests going to bed early and sleeping late as a measure of fuel and light conservation.

The Memphis News-Scimitar seems to think that dining out for hoarding food, ought to increase one's feeling of importance.

The Kaiser's credit must be tottering since it is now declared that neither Swiss nor Sweden will invest in his war loans.

Dispersal of news print paper.—Headline. This must be an enjoyable pastime, judging from the frequency with which it is indulged.

Senator Chamberlain wants a cabinet minister of munitions, to serve temporarily. But the aforesaid cabinet minister might like the job.

Quoting Elihu Root against suffrage is not an especially happy bit, seeing that Mr. Root is more or less of a Jonah for any cause he espouses.

The Charlotte Observer is one newspaper which seems to think the Russian terms "might form a basis for the beginning of peace negotiations."

Spain's rights is a rather flexible term, but at that, it requires considerable stretching to make it cover boozing rights. It will hardly succeed.

Whatever may be said of Germany's peace terms, it is observed that that country pays very little attention to what Bulgaria or Turkey thinks of them.

It is hinted that the Kaiser is to write a book, but he will probably find that a certain distinguished American has already used most of the cap 'a.

Farmers of New York state are said to have increased their crops 30 per cent. last year. But it is probable that the limit has not yet been reached in that or any other state.

It still seems difficult to understand how Venizelos can content himself to remain out of the headlines. So far as outward appearances go, the Balkans are already pacified.

We have been watching to see whether the Montgomery Advertiser, or some other southern paper, shall join the New York World in threatening the south with another "force bill." But, really, we don't believe anybody would be scared.

It does not require so long for the governor of Nevada to fill a senatorial vacancy as it does the governor of Wisconsin. But perhaps the governor of Nevada was not himself a candidate. Senator Newland's successor bears the name of Henderson.

A New York newspaper congratulates the city on the fact that Mr. McAdoo, the new railroad director-general, knows New York "from top to bottom." There has been a more or less prevalent impression in the provinces that familiarity would not increase one's appreciation of the metropolis.

A Birmingham exchange declares that Alabama has several thousand acres of good land which are not being cultivated and hundreds of men who are having difficulties with their salaries, some being without salaries, and it calls upon the state department of agriculture and the institute at Auburn to tackle and solve this problem of the landless and by bringing to it the necessary landless men.

We have received in an envelope postmarked Cincinnati a reprint of the editorial recently printed in the New York World threatening the south with reduction of representation if the prohibition amendment is passed. The distasteful in the Ohio city would like very much to scare the south.

## TO WIN THE WAR.

The following series of resolutions was suggested by the American food administration for adoption as a New Year resolution by its millions of members and everyone else who may have supervision of the family commissary:

"I solemnly resolve:  
"To let no food of any kind go to waste.

"To set one day in every week and one meal in every day when no wheat flour shall be used in any manner, shape or form.

"To set one day in every week when no pork is served or eaten.  
"To eat and serve fowl and poultry as often as possible in place of other meat.

"To use butter only at table; to cook with oil or drippings and to waste no fat of any kind.

"To use corn and fruit syrups, molasses and sorghum syrups and honey as often as possible instead of sugar.  
"To use all dairy products as economically as possible.

Housekeepers are urged to save money at the same time that they save food and to use it in the purchase of liberty bonds and war savings certificates. That the present need is urgent and will continue to grow more pressing may be inferred from a recent contribution by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, of Stanford university, detailing some of the difficulties of the food situation which is, in part, as follows:

"It is surprising how few of our Americans have grasped the significance of the fact that in Australia, a country that has contributed materially to this war, there is, as the result of at least two harvests, piled up a very large quantity of cheap and practically government-owned wheat, much of it in the open air, where it cannot be adequately protected from various kinds of damage.  
"Yet we have had an unprecedented call upon our wheat supply in this country and in Canada resulting in a great increase in prices, due to the fact that the European nations absolutely required wheat for the sustenance of their people. The answer to this apparent anomaly is that it takes three times as long for a ship to go to Australia for food as it does to go to Canada or the United States, and the world has not the shipping available for the long hauls because of the submarine menace and the exigencies of war."Oil and other food stocks are also piled upon the Asiatic and African coasts awaiting shipment, while we are using food fats in our soap because we cannot get at these stores.  
"The most pressing problem before the United States and the nations engaged with it in the war against the Hohenzollern dynasty is to supply food and ships and thus defeat the German submarine attack upon the left flank of the western front."

It seems to be one of the ironies of fate that wheat should be practically going to waste in Australia while Europe and America are trying to conserve the food supply by means of wheatless, meatless and other days of abstinence, but such is the condition wrought by the submarine in the destruction of shipping.

If it were necessary, this situation emphasizes again the paramount, imperative importance of the rapid production of ships. Russia, also, probably has wheat to spare, but alas it is not available to the allies. In the present circumstances, it may conceivably become an asset to our enemies.  
Every instance of self-denial in the use of food or money is a contribution by so much to win the war.

## "SELF-DETERMINATION."

It was in Article II. of the peace terms which the central powers proposed to the Russians that was included the very clever bamboozling of the guileless bolshevik. That article read:

"Article II.—The Russian government, having, in accordance with its principles, proclaimed for all peoples, without exception, living within the Russian empire the right of self-determination, including complete reparation, takes cognizance of the decisions expressing the will of people demanding a full state of independence and separation from the Russian empire for Poland, Lithuania, Courland and portions of Estonia and Livonia. The Russian government recognizes that in the present circumstances these manifestations must be regarded as an expression of the will of the people, and is ready to draw conclusions therefrom. As in these districts to which the foregoing stipulations apply, the question of evacuation is not such as provided for in Article I, a special commission shall discuss and fix the time and other details in conformity and in accordance with the Russian idea of the necessary ratification by a plebiscite on broad lines and without any military pressure whatever of the already existing proclamation of separation."

That is to say we have already conquered Poland, Lithuania, Courland and other provinces and have assisted the peoples there to form governments satisfactory to us and amenable to our wishes. We now declare that these governments of the occupied provinces are expressions of the "self-determination" of these peoples, to which you are committed. We, therefore, accede to your principles of no annexations, no indemnities, and promise not to advance any further east.  
Applied to Belgium and northern France, no doubt the junkers could set up a claim that certain forms of government which they probably have created were also expressions of the "self-determination" of those peoples.

## AS IF UNDER A GLASS-BELL.

A special correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing for its financial section from Zurich, Switzerland, explains some of the influences which are working against peace in Germany. There is in that country a most anomalous financial condition. The farmers and some of the merchants and all the manufacturers who are making things for the war have a plethora of money. They are, says the writer, "literally swimming in it." There has been a boom in the stock exchange during the whole year. But those who make much money have little opportunity for investment except government loans. The farmers and even the peasants have become apparently rich. Mortgages have been paid off. But war loan stock is the only investment available. In so country has the process of converting every productive trade and industry to war purposes gone so far. It is a process really of liquidation. The owners find themselves every year with more evidence of their government's indebtedness, but with less facilities for productive industry. They are less able to resume trade with the world after the war. "German economy," says the writer, "lies under a glass-bell like the chemical preparations in a laboratory."

He thinks the fear of open air conditions is retarding the peace movement. Says the writer:  
"Now as to the outlook for peace. The year 1917 has without doubt brought a strong popular peace movement in Germany. But at the same time, those elements in Germany which are materially interested in the continuance of the war—the influential monopolists of raw materials—are now the masters of the whole industrial life. The number of those who have sold reasons to their moment when Germany will be pushed back in the international struggle of the world market, is increasing. Germany's economic body exists and lives, as it were, under a glass-bell as long as the blockade goes on. But many people in Germany fear the moment when the glass-bell of blockade will be raised and when fresh contact with international world economy may disclose a mortal injury in the German economic body, weakened by three years of exhaustion and liquidation, and kept in an unnatural and unwholesome stimulus by pyramided debt and hugely inflated government paper."This fear of the effect of peace on war industries may keep Germany fighting longer than would otherwise be the case.  
"ILLEGITIMATE PARENTS."  
The New York Mail quotes a New York philanthropist, after his inspection of a home for foundlings, as follows:

"There are no illegitimate children any more. That word should be expunged forever. There are illegitimate parents, yes; but these children are all legitimate; all worthy and fine, and will grow up to be a blessing and an honor to the nation."

That is a beautiful, a humane and an altogether commendable view. The illegitimacy does not—should not—accrue to the child but the parents. The child is in no way to blame—the parents wholly to blame. The stigma should attach to them, not their helpless offspring. There should be a common consent to the abolition—the banishment of the term of reproach applied to those not born in orthodox wedlock. It seems unthinkable that one professing the instincts of gentleness and the sensibilities of a fellow creature on account of a lapse of his parents over which he had no control.

The Mail very properly declares that "it is time to put an end to this abominable visitation of the sins of guilty parents upon innocent children. Society is beginning to realize the gravity of its heartless offending against guiltless lives." It is further declared that the existence of foundling institutions "is a step in the work of redress." But these homes do not meet the philanthropist's demand for the obliteration of social discrimination, as should be the case. It is a fine thing—a humane thing—to save the life of a helpless baby, but it is a cruel, indefensible wrong to rob him of respectability.

Many Americans have won eminence and distinction in the various lines of endeavor after overcoming the handicap of illegitimate parentage. Others have probably found that the impassable barrier. Yet America, of all the world, is called the land of opportunity. It is hoped by progressive, forward-looking men that they may be able to make the present struggle the last great war, and to abolish other relics of barbarism. The supercilious social cruelty toward shameless children should go, along with militarism and kaiserism.

The expenditures of Mayor Mitchell's campaign organization are to be investigated, every unofficial report indicating a larger outlay than the last preceding. The late Mark Hanna would probably have been considered a piker by this ultra-patriotic committee.

Tuesday is the 103rd anniversary of the battle of New Orleans—Jackson day. Recalling its incidents may serve to inspire Tennesseans with renewed courage. It is not at all necessary to exult over one of our present allies in remembering this great achievement of a Tennessean. Its chief value to us is its suggestion of the possibilities of a determined leader and a determined people.

John D. Rockefeller finds difficulty in pleasing all of his critics. Fault has been found with the old gentleman's liberal war contributions and ulterior motives ascribed. One can also imagine the character of censure which his refusal to contribute would have produced.

## CAMPAIGNS OF 1918.

Let us assume that nothing will come of the talk of peace now heard in all the countries, what is the military situation, candidly discussed, and what are the probable enemy movements for the coming year?

Germany accuses "of being an advertising nation. Perhaps so. But we have little if anything the best of our enemy in this respect. There is a good deal of diligent advertising in Germany now of its intention to strike hard in a new offensive in the west. France and England seem a good deal impressed with this talk. The question is, is it serious? Judging by the past it is a bluff.

The German staff have hurried their javelins at the allied walls in the west several times already. The Marne, at Verdun, at Ypres and on the Yser. They know it well they're.

They had odds against the allies in 1915 considerably more than they have a prospect of having now. Yet they didn't get through.  
Another exhausting campaign like that at Verdun might have a serious political effect at home. By spring the food supplies in Germany will be lower than at any time since the war began. Disappointment at a failure to settle with Russia will add to the discontent. The only hope to improve the economic condition is in the reopening of trade with Russia and German control of Russia's facilities of distribution. Russia requires efficient aid so extremely that peace rays after all be made on that basis. But the needs of Germany and its allies are immediate. Peace with Russia would make assured plenty after the crops of this summer, but not before, though some slight improvement might be brought about.

Will Hindenburg's attention be given most to the turning of the Italian flank. From a military point of view probably this offers to the central powers more opportunity than any other sector. Mr. Blomstedt, of the New York Tribune, thinks the Italian position untenable.

He predicts that the defenders will have to retire not later than the early spring to the Adige. Von Below is not endeavoring to cross the Piave. He would by so doing lose the opportunity of destroy; a large Italian army. His hope is to hold the defenders there when the mountain barriers are broken, they would be taken in flank. Already the invaders hold the best positions on the Brenta above Bassano. But with the setting in of winter the Huns find themselves dependent on one line of railway through mountain passes, while the Italians with their British and French allies are supplied with numerous lines over the plains. It is not improbable that an Italian offensive may drive the invaders back.

Now as to Saloniki. This heterogeneous force may be attacked, both for the effect in holding Bulgaria in line, and also to compel the allies to strain their transport and weaken their left.

With a comparatively small expenditure of German troops the war may be taken to Mesopotamia or Palestine. The Turks need bolstering. Successes there would weaken the morale of the allies, too.

But, after all, the great decisive campaign must come in the west. During the summer, the forces facing each other, there will be about equal—estimated at five million each—with odds only slightly for the enemy.

By next fall our million or more may be in the trenches. Even with Russia completely out of the running Germany may no longer have a superiority of forces. Its battalions, too, will be weary and hopeless while ours will be bold and certain. The people back home will by then have seen that victory after victory does not bring peace, and the junker party, which recently has thrown off its mask, will have to yield.

## THE POULTRY INDUSTRY.

A week or two ago, we noted the fact that a poultry association had been organized in Rhea county. This, we believe, is a commendable enterprise and worthy of fullest encouragement. If such associations will result in improving the quality and increasing the quantity of poultry grown in the country, they will perform a valuable and no doubt a profitable public service. There is to be a hog rally in each Tennessee county one day this week, and we understand that the Rhea County Poultry association will hold its meeting at the same time.

Mr. Hoover has recommended that more poultry be eaten in order to relieve the demand for meats, but poultry is also scarce. Some steps should be taken to stimulate production. It has been rumored that professional poultrymen have been inclined to decrease their stocks on account of the high prices of feed, but the same reason could be raised against the raising of nearly all poultry or kinds of live stock. Besides poultry can probably be more economically fed, based on cost of feed and value of product, than either hogs or cattle. With poultry selling at from 15 to 25 cents a pound "on the hoof," it ought not to be difficult to figure out a profit even when prevailing prices for feed are considered. In most instances, poultry raising combines and fits in admirably with the raising of other kinds of livestock.

On many farms of the country, poultry forms an important by-product—a consumer of the waste incidental to other lines of farm enterprise. It is likely that this form of production could be considerably expanded without much inconvenience or added cost. If this is true, it would contribute materially to the profit from the farm and to the country's food supply at the same time. Production in nearly all lines can be stimulated

by giving some thought to improved methods, and poultry is no exception. A little rearrangement of the premises would in many instances, facilitate the production of a greatly increased poultry crop. Thrift and efficiency are watchwords—the hour. They are susceptible of application to the farm as well as the factory. We need more poultry and eggs.

## MOTHERS OF MEN.

Ex-Senator Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, is dragged from his well-earned retirement to turn his silver eloquence against the house committee of suffrage in opposition to the reform now before the people. If there has been any progressive movement in the past twenty years against which the Texan, with his pockets lined with oil stock, didn't thunder, we don't know what it was. The senator yesterday delivered himself of an argument which for logic was a clincher. He said that a woman couldn't be a soldier, a jurymen or a sheriff, therefore she should not be allowed to vote. The gentleman's facts are being a little weakened by events, however. Women are now soldiers. Out west they are jurymen and before long they may be sheriffs. The so-called argument of the ex-senator is purely, it illustrates why the ex is permanently attached to his name. "Anything for a quiet life," sighed Mr. Jarr. "So date me up for church. Shall we go to MY church or YOUR church?"

"It doesn't matter what church we go to, so we go to church," said Mrs. Jarr. "And you needn't go simply to oblige me. I want you to go because it is right to go. It sets a good example for the children, too. But if you can't go with an earnest and uplifting purpose you'd better not go at all." This was to imply that Mrs. Jarr always had such purposes. But Mr. Jarr wouldn't admit it.

"You never like to go to my church," he grumbled.  
"You should not say that!" Mrs. Jarr retorted. "I have nothing against your church; it is a very good church, indeed. I haven't liked the sermons or the music perhaps, and your church is draughty, but so long as one is reverent—"

"Is it reverent to talk that?" asked Mr. Jarr. "You know you want me to go to your church, but you never

UNITED ALL FACTIONS.  
Lloyd George's great peace terms speech to labor has had the happy effect of uniting most of the elements in the countries opposed to Germany, except possibly in Russia, where the speech has not been printed generally and where some exception was taken to paragraphs.

But in Great Britain and the United States especially there has been much enthusiasm manifested for the speech. It represented a distinct retrocession in the demands made by the allies and eliminated from them nearly all that savors of imperialism or aggression. It is believed in this country by all elements, by those who are inclined toward peace as well as by those who are known as the war party, that if the central powers turn down what is a distinct offer of a fair basis of settlement the war must go on without further discussion of terms.

In other words Germany is asked to come to the scratch on its recent professions of peace largely based on the status quo ante. If that country has been at all sincere it will answer Lloyd George in a way to further the peace movement.

The terms offered are in the main reasonable.  
Besides uniting the allies the speech apparently has divided Germany into three parties. Ludendorff, offended at the make-shift and deceitful terms proposed by Cernin, has threatened resignation. The socialist party denounces those terms as hypocritical and demands an adherence to the spirit of the reichstag resolution. So the enemy is torn into factions.

Russia, on the other hand, seems more inclined to a separate peace. It looks on Lloyd George's speech as an invitation for Russia to go on alone. This is somewhat ominous. Continued resistance to Germany's overbearing demands would aid for a general peace.

The Russian-German peace discussions continue at Brest-Litovsk. Whenever such negotiations are under way the political side of the war takes precedence over the military.

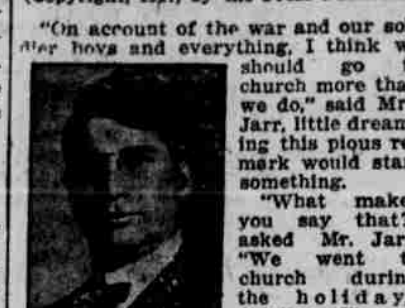
Is any candidate for governor of Tennessee against the prohibition amendment?

Absurd!  
(Indianapolis Star.)  
Employer—Young man, I'm afraid you have deceived me. You told me when I employed you that you were a college graduate.New Clerk—Beg pardon, but what reason have you for doubting it, sir?  
Employer—Why, you just said, in regard to a matter connected with the business, that I knew more about it than you did.Well Quoted.  
(New York Sun.)  
"Did you notice what a pile of food little Newrick tucked away at the dinner last night?"  
"I did. He made me think of the Latin expression: 'Multa in parva'."

## THE JARR FAMILY

By Roy L. McCardell

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"On account of the war and our soldier boys and everything, I think we should go to church more than we do," said Mrs. Jarr, little dreaming this pious remark would start something.

"What makes you say that?" asked Mr. Jarr. "We went to church during the holidays, didn't we?"

"Yes; but that reminded me that we should be more regular in our attendance. We do not want to be heathen, you know."

"And the heathen, in his blindness bows down to wood and stone," hummed Mr. Jarr.

"There you go, making fun of things that should be respected!" said Mrs. Jarr quickly.

"Should heathen be respected?" Mr. Jarr inquired.

"No, perhaps not," replied Mrs. Jarr, "still."

"Should wood and stone be respected?" Mr. Jarr went on.

"Now stop it!" said Mrs. Jarr. "You know what I mean, so don't try to change the subject. I was saying that we should go to church more in the new year than we did in the old."

Instead of lying around the house, smoking and reading the Sunday papers all day—

"Anything for a quiet life," sighed Mr. Jarr. "So date me up for church. Shall we go to MY church or YOUR church?"

"It doesn't matter what church we go to, so we go to church," said Mrs. Jarr. "And you needn't go simply to oblige me. I want you to go because it is right to go. It sets a good example for the children, too. But if you can't go with an earnest and uplifting purpose you'd better not go at all."

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CHATS WITH EDITORS  
Remarks the Nashville Banner: "The new director-general of railroads very properly placed the slogan 'travel among the non-essentials.'"

The Knoxville Journal and Tribune declares that "the temperature of the past week has not been such as to tempt many that the shortness of coal is simply psychological."

"Let your pigs grow into hogs, your calves into oxen and your lambs into wool," before you consider butchering them," is the advice offered by the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

The Cleveland Banner declares that "every time you save a quarter and invest in a thrift stamp, you add to the bullets of our soldiers and thus help to shorten the war."

"A woman has been made wealthier at a Pennsylvania colliery. Fuel's so scarce, you understand, that weighing it is no longer a man's job," declares the Kingsport Times.

In connection with the campaign to raise more hogs, the Shelbyville Gazette declares that "every patriotic citizen will desire to be of use at this time."

"Vesuvius is reported to be in eruption again, but Vesuvius hasn't any thing on all the rest of the world," if the Paris Parisian understands the situation.

"We must have business as usual," declares the Greenville Democrat, "if the finances of the country are to continue sound, and we are glad to know that in Greenville it is not only usual but better than usual."

"At present cost of living," remarks the Clarksville Leaf-Chronicle, "it is with mixed emotions that you receive the joyful announcement of your beloved cousin that they are about to spend a fortnight in your home."

Discussing the war savings certificate, the Newport Plain Talk declares that "Uncle Sam has devised a scheme of investment that is the only one ever devised that absolutely guarantees the investor from loss."

The Memphis News-Scimitar thinks that "Mr. Hoover could probably reconcile his differences with those whom he is asking to give him a square deal if he will agree to give them a square meal."

"For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain the heathen Chinese pale into insignificance in the light of the villainy and treachery of Kaiser Bill," is the way the Murfreesboro News-Banner feels about it.

The Bedford County Times thinks the pay will have to be increased if we are to expect a better class of legislators. But they have spent all the surplus and then some in increasing other salaries and creating new jobs.

Out of 13,467 measures coming over from the extra session, the Brownsville States-Graphic thinks congress should permit 13,367 to repose quietly in committee, but neglects to mention which 100 should be considered.

The Rockwood Times is patriotic, likewise game, as witness the following: "If it takes all kinds of sacrifices to win the war the American people are ready for them. We are in to win, and nothing but complete victory will satisfy the nation."

"Russia is apparently coming to her senses. She may do the right thing before long, and return to her allegiance," is the way it appears to the Dayton Herald, which, however, does not explain to whom Russia owes allegiance.

The Sparta Expositor declares that "Secretary of State McAdoo is at the head of more railroad mileage than any other man in the United States has ever been," but it was probably the secretary of the treasury which our contemporary had in mind.

"This weather is indeed horrible, and with the present shortage of fuel is serious; but Mother Nature is preparing the soil for a bumper crop again next summer," is the philosophic way in which the Cleveland Herald views the situation.

"Shooting would be too good for the fellow who would confide the things contributed by the soldiers for the comfort and pleasures of the soldiers, either in France or in the states," according to the South Pittsburg Hustler. "They are thieves and know."

seem to want to go to mine."

"I don't know any people in your church's congregation, that's all," said Mr. Jarr. "Now at my church the nicest class!" repeated Mr. Jarr, flaring up; for if there is one thing that causes heated discussion, even in the best of regulated families, it is an intimation of this sort.

"Oh, I don't mean to say they are not nice people at your church," said Mrs. Jarr, "but when new people move into the neighborhood and are anxious to be in the best, they always go to our church."

"Talk of heathen," said Mr. Jarr. "The poor heathen know no better, but to go to any church because one thinks it lends social distinction—well, that is a classical snobbishness. It's all wrong, to my way of thinking."

"Your way of thinking?" repeated Mrs. Jarr. "I didn't know you thought about church at all. I am only saying it is nice to go to a church where one knows everybody, that's all. I remember when Mrs. Soper heard us speak of going to your church she raised her eyebrows."

"What do I care what she raised?" said Mr. Jarr. "My church is too good for people like Mrs. Soper. Her husband is lucky he isn't in jail. And her old dad was an old rat and an old skinflint, even if he was one of the pillars of the church!"

"I am not going to quarrel with you on religious topics," said Mrs. Jarr calmly. "It doesn't matter who goes to church and whether they are sanctimonious or not. If we go to church in the proper spirit, and if our own conscience is clear—"

"Well, then, don't talk to me about your Mrs. Soper!" said Mr. Jarr testily. "I wouldn't go to any church those people attended."

"There! I knew you were trying to get out of going to church," said Mrs. Jarr quickly. "Well, never mind. I am going, and I am going to take the children. And I am going EVERY Sunday. If it occasions remark that you are not with us, I cannot help it."

"I said I'd go—I said I'd go," remarked Mr. Jarr. "The church can be full of Sopers, I'll go if that will satisfy you."

"I don't want to go to go to satisfy me," said Mrs. Jarr. "I want you to go because you are a man. Oh, all right, my dear," Mr. Jarr agreed. And he felt so good about his goodness that he told Rangle and Jenkins and most every other pal he had, they should be ashamed they never went to church at times like these.

traitors of the worst sort and deserve the severest penalty known to the human mind.

"Roads taken over by the government to meet a war-time emergency will probably be retained by the government with full consent of the owners when the war is over, and with mutual satisfaction to the operatives and the general public," is the concluding paragraph of an editorial in the Pulaski Citizen.

Concluding an editorial in the course of which opinions on a number of subjects were expressed with more or less frankness, the Columbia Herald admonishes as follows: "Some men may go to the army that ought not to be sent; the labor problem may become acute, but as long as loyal Americans, both at home and abroad, do not criticize." Criticism is often forbidden to others by those who employ it most freely. Like many other rights, the right to criticize seems to depend somewhat on who wants to use it.

## DID YOU KNOW?

The iceberg industry of Iceland will resume activities at once, as the ice melts, water being essential for the manufacture of icebergs.

A soft-boiled egg can be made hard by boiling, but the same results cannot be obtained by doing the same with soft coal.

The dogs of Nizhara are gifted with lightning. When happy they let the wind whirr their tails for them.

Hoyle has nothing in his well-known rule book as to which is the right side of a pancake.

Or which is the other side of a fence, or how big is a bunch.

A St. Louis marvel has invented a match with a fourfold purpose. It can be used first as a match, second for a toothpick, third to take the place of a missing suspender button; fourth, as a pipe-cleaner.

The yearly record for waves coming in off the Atlantic ocean in 1917 beat out 1916 by 62½ waves.

Every time a rhinoceros coughs it exhales enough gas to blow a candle out, continuously for 7 minutes and 11 seconds.

A new wave resembles an old wave in many respects, in shape, and it takes several storms to make it as flexible as an old wave.

It takes an hour to write 100 words of Chinese in shorthand.

Eleven thousand letters makes up the Chinese alphabet, and a pocket edition Chinese typewriter would look like a concert grand piano.

The ancient Greek children had a cinch with music lessons. They didn't have to spend hours of practicing scales to play the one-note flute.

Gas Shells Deadliest.  
(Staff Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.)<